

CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE ANALYSIS IN “FACING THE GIANTS” THE MOVIE

A THESIS

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Cirebon in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Undergraduate Degree



WAHYU ZULFA LAILAH

Reg. Number: 14121320263

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY OF
SYEKH NURJATI STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE CIREBON**

2016

Wahyu Zulfa Lailah 14121320263 *Conversational Implicature Analysis n Facing The Giants The Movie*.

This study analyzed conversational implicature, there are two types of implicature: (1) conventional implicature and (2) conversational implicature. Conversational implicature divided into two types namely “generalized conversational Implicature” and “particularized conversational Implicature”. In interaction process sometimes the speaker or interlocutors give utterance that contain implied meaning. According to Grice (1989 : 24) implicature is related to the terms imply, suggest, and mean. By the implicatur analysis in the utterances the writer found some implicit manings that are delivered indirectly by the speaker has some functions in producing the utterances, there are numerous speech acts in people’s utterances and according to Searle (1975) classifies them into five groups As follow : Representative, Directive, Expressive, Comissive, Declarative.

The Research aims were to describe the types of conversational implicature in Facing the Giants the movie and to describe the functions of conversational implicature in Facing the Giants the movie

This research is a descriptive qualitative research that takes purposive sampling technique. The data of this research were taken for the dialogue contains utterance of implicature in Facing the Giants the movie.







The findings of data analysis showed that the total numbers of conversational implicature from the two types were : 34, Generalized conversational implicature from five functions were representative function namely 24, and others function such directive are 13, expressive there are 8, comissive there are 8, declarative there is 1.

Keywords : Conversational Implicature, Implicature, Generalized Conversational Implicature, Particularized Conversational Implicature, Representative, Directive, Expressive, Comissive, Declarative.



RATIFICATION

The thesis which is entitled **"CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE ANALYSIS IN FACING THE GIANTS THE MOVIE"** written by **Wahyu Zulfa Lailah** registration number is **14121320263** has been examined on August 19th, 2016. It has been recognize as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon

	Date	Signature
The Head Of English Language Teaching Department <u>Lala Bumela, M.Pd.</u> NIP.19821231 201101 1 011	<u>25-08-2016</u>	
The Secretary Of English Language Teaching Department <u>Sumadi, SS, M.Hum.</u> NIP. 197010052000031 002	<u>25-08-2016</u>	
Examiner 1 <u>Farouk Imam Arrasyid, M.Pd.I., M.Pd</u> NIP. 19830420 200901 1 009	<u>25-08-2016</u>	
Examiner 2 <u>Dr. Septi Gumindari, M.Ag</u> NIP.19730906 199803 2 002	<u>24-08-2016</u>	
Supervisor 1 <u>Dr. Tedi Rohadi, M.Pd, S.E, Dipl.TEFL</u> NIP. 19860309 200801 1 017	<u>24-08-2016</u>	
Supervisor 2 <u>Sumadi, SS, M. Hum.</u> NIP. 19701005200003 1 002	<u>25-08-2016</u>	

Acknowledged by the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon



Dr. Ilman Nafi'a, M.Ag.
NIP. 19721220 199803 1 004



TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER

TITLE	i
ABSTRACT	ii
APPROVAL	iii
OFFICIAL NOTE	iv
LETTER OF AUTHENTICITY	v
RATIFICATION	vi
AUTOBIOGRAPHY	vii
DEDICATION	viii
MOTTO	ix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	x
PREFACE	xi
TABLE OF CONTENT	xii
LIST OF TABLE	xiii
LIST OF FIGURE	xvi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xv

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Focus of study	3
1.3 Research Formulation	3
1.4 Aims of The Research	3
1.5 Significant of Research.....	4
1.6 Previous study	4
1.7 Frame of though	6
1.8 Research method	17



1.9	Research designn.....	18
1.10	Research system.....	19
1.10.1	Step of the research	19
1.10.2	Instrument of collecting data	21
1.10.3	Technique of collecting Data	21
1.10.4	Technique of Analysis Data.....	22
1.11	Research timeline	23

CHAPTER II WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN FACING THE GIANTS THE MOVIE

2.1.	IntroductionRemark	24
2.2.	Research Finding	24
2.1.1.	Generalized Conversational Implicature.....	25
2.1.2.	Particularized Conversational Implicature.....	40
2.3.	Discussion	68

CHAPTER III WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN FACING THE GIANTS THE MOVIE

3.1	Introduction Remark	70
3..2.	Research Findings	71
3.2.1.	Representative	71
3.2.2.	Directive	91
3.2.3.	Expressive	101
3.2.4.	Declarative.....	106
3.2.5.	Comissive	108
3.3	Discussion	114

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion	116
4.2 Suggestion	117

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the nature of present study and theoretical foundation of the research. It begins with research background, focus of the study, research formulation, aims of the research, significance of the research, previous study, frame of thought, research method, research system, data analysis, research timeline.

1.1. Research Background

Language is important for human life in this world, because by language the people can interact with each other and the language is tool for convey of information either in the form writing or speech, sometime information that give in that both didn't appropriate with the context so that difficult to understand. Discourse analysis is analysis about language, according to Brian Paltridge (1999 : 3) discourse analysis is able to do for us. In particular, it help us explain the relation between what we say and what we mean understand, in a particular context. Discourse analysis is one the scope of the study pragmatics, Pragmatics is an approach that can be used in discourse analysis.

Pragmatic is divided into Deixis, Reference, Presupposition, Implicature and Speech acts. Yule (1996:3). This study is focused in conversational implicature which one it is include in type of Implicature. In interaction process sometimes the speaker or interlocutors give utterance that contain implied meaning. According to Grice (1989 : 24) implicature is related to the terms imply, suggest, and mean. Implicature is what is use by speaker as presupposition that have understand together by speaker and interlocutors as actor of conversation in do speech act. According to Levinson (1983:97) the notion of implicature is one of the single most important ideas in pragmatics.



In order the implicature can interpreted by participant of speech, so the participant of speech have obey and understand cooperative principle is well beforehand. In Grice theory (1975: 45) distinguish became two kinds of implicature, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. According to Grice (1975) conventional implicature is generated by meanings of words used.

According to Lyons (1995:272) explain about differences between both of implicature. "The difference between them is that the former depend on something what is truth-conditional in the conventional use, or meaning, of particular forms and expressions, whereas the latter derive from a set of more general principles which regulate the proper conduct of conversation.

This study reported analysis conversational implicature in Facing The Giants movie because on this movie have the things of educate and given motivation such as on character a coach of football in senior high school in this movie he always is happened by many mater in his life such as he almost dismissed from school where he work and not only that he did not given baby because the doctor diagnose that he barrent on this problem make his household be worn. Although he ever frustration because his life but he always remember his god from here he get miracle and he began to rise because he know that the main purpose in life is not the target or results could be achieve, but how to do anything with as well as possible .

This research complete with previous studies in the same field to find the gap of the research, the first SupparwinSommai and UsaPadgate (2013) A Conversational implicature analysis in J. Roling's Harry Potter and The Azkaban, the second is Haiyanwang (2011) about conversational implicature in English Listening Comprehension, and the third is Zahra HassaniLaharomi (2013) about Conversational Implicatures in English Plays and their Persian Translations A norm – governed study, and the fourth is Sistofa, Muhartoyo (2013) about conversational implicature of peanuts comic strip based on Grice's maxim theory.



The differences between this paper and previous studies are located in the object that is being observed and research question. On the study focuses on analyzing types of conversational implicature and function of conversational implicature.

1.2. Focus of the study

The research would be focus in the analysis of conversational implicature found in movie *“Facing the Giants the movie”*

1.3. Research formulation

Research formulation is crucial in defining the quality of the answers, and determines the exact research method used. The problem of study was formulated as the following:

- 1) What are the types of conversational implicatures in Facing the Giants the movie?
- 2) What are the functions of conversational implicatures in dialogue of Facing the Giants the movie ?

1.4. Aims of the research

The research objective is the formulation of a sentence indicates the result, something that obtained after completion of research studies, something that will be achieved in a study. Researchers formulated objectives expressed a desire for answers to the problems of the proposed research. The aim of the research are :

- 1) To describe the types of conversational implicature in Facing the Giants the movie.
- 2) To describe the functions of conversational implicature in Facing the Giants the movie



1.5. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this study is to be supposed to understanding the problem of linguistics, exactly conversational implicature, and can applied when conversation how given clear information to the partner in order can understand.

Practically, this research can benefit for English student such as add knowledge about discourse analysis especially on Conversational Implicature, and can applied when conversation how give clear information to the partner in order can understand, This research also can be source of information in giving knowledge about conversational implicature to their students by the lecture. Beside that this research can help researcher in look for reference on their research that related with conversational implicature. In the study this time explain about conversational implicature that have two types namely general conversational implicature and particular implicature it is as explain In Levinson (1983), Grice divides conversational implicature into two kinds. Generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicatures occur without reference to any particular features of the context (Levinson 1983 : 126). In other words, special background knowledge or inferences are not required in calculating the additional conveyed meaning. This type of implicature is characterized by, the application of a certain form of words in an utterance (in the absence of special circumstances) would normally carry such and such implicature or type of implicature Grice (1989:37).

1.6. Previous study

This research complete with previous studies in the same field to find the gap of the research, the first SupparwinSommai and UsaPadgate (2013) about A Conversational implicature analysis in J. Roling's Harry Potter and The Azkaban this thesis discuss about pragmatically identify and analyse the conversational implicatures contained within the 30 selected dialogues of the 7 main characters in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban focusing on Grice's



cooperative principle (1975) to find out whether the 7 main characters flouted or violated the conversational maxims. Moreover, the study aimed to demonstrate how the 7 main characters conveyed their intended meanings through conversational implicatures and how the others as listeners recognized the intended meanings.

The second is Haiyan wang (2011) about conversational implicature in English Listening Comprehension this thesis about how to infer implicature to guide their learning and lead in such theories in listening comprehension, this thesis discuss about it emphasize on using the Grice's conversational implicature theory to guide the English listening comprehension. Both the non-english learning majors and the English majors can and need to learn the necessary linguistic theories to guide their English listening comprehension, the pragmatic theory can help learners better understand implicated meaning in English listening, and the third is Zahra Hassani Laharomi (2013) about Conversational Implicatures in English Plays and their Persian Translations A norm – governed study this thesis about strategies did translators use in translating conversational implicatures of English plays into Persian after Iran Islamic Revolution, strategies did translators use in translating conversational implicature of English plays into Persian before and after Iran Islamic Revolution, and the fourth is Sistofa, Muhartoyo (2013) about conversational implicature of peanuts comic strip based on Grice's maxim theory this thesis discuss about conversational implicature that occurs in Peanuts comic strips. The objectives of this study are to find out the implied meaning in the conversation between Charlie Brown with Lucy van Pelt and Lucy van Pelt with Linus van Pelt to evaluate the existence of maxim flouting and maxim violating in those conversations in relation to the four maxims such as quantity, quality, relation, and manner. Likewise, this study attempts to find out the reason for using conversational implicature in a comic strip. The writers uses a qualitative method with library research concerning to Grice's maxim theory to analyze the conversational implicature. Based on the



analysis, it can be concluded that all the comics that comprise 14 comics generate conversational implicature since all the characters breach rules of maxim.

The result of this analysis shows that flouting maxim of manner has the highest occurrence of conversational implicature and the least occurrences belong to flouting maxim of relation and violating maxim of quantity. Moreover, the writers concludes that to make a successful communication ideally the speaker and the hearer to cooperate in the conversation by saying explicitly so the hearer can grasp the meaning as the goal of communication is to deliver a message to the hearer.

The differences between this paper and previous studies are In this research the writer focus on the utterance that convey by the speaker with classify the utterance in two types use Grice's theory and the writer also uses the theory Speech Act classification which is proposed by Searle (1979: 12) to determine the function of implied meaning. This research is made to enrich the other students about the term of implicature and sho the application of implicaturein conversation.

1.7. Frame of Thought

According to Yule (1996:129-133), the converage of pragmatics includes presupposition, Implicature, entailment, speech act and deixis. From the definition above, the writer concludes that pragmatics is the study about meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader. On this study the writer focus to conversational implicature which one this type is part of Implicature.

1.7.1. Impicature

In interaction process sometimes the speaker give utterance that contain implied meaning. According to Grice (1989 : 24) implicature is related to the terms imply, suggest, and mean. Implicature is what is use by speaker as presupposition that have understand together by speaker and interlocutors as



actor of conversation in do speech act. According to Yule (1996:36) implicature is a primary example of more being communicated than is said but in order for them to be interpreted, some basic cooperative principle must first be assumed to be in operation. According to Levinson 1983:97) the notion of implicature is one of the single most important ideas in pragmatics.

Grice as quoted by Levinson (1992 : 97) explains that the term of implicature to be a general cover term to stand in contrast to what is said or expressed by the truth condition of expression, and to include all kinds of pragmatics. Levinson (1981) states that Implicatures are inferred based on the assumption that the speaker observes or flouts some principle of cooperation. In order the implicatur can interpreted by participant of speech, so the participant of speech have obey and understood cooperative principle is well beforehand. In theory Grice (1975:45) distinguish became two kinds of implicature, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

1.7.1. 1. Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature or understanding implication of a general nature and conventional, in other words, everyone in general already know and understand the meaning or implication of a particular case. The understanding of the implication of the conventional assumes the listener or the reader has the experience and general knowledge. According to Grice (1975: 44) explained in the following example:

He is an English man, therefore he is brave

Examples of sentences above have a couple elements that determine the meaning of a convention that has implication of speech, the English people have the courage because he is English. Although the meaning of such a convention can still be debated, but it is expected the listener or reader can understand and tolerate conventional nature.



1.7.1.2. Conversational Implicature.

It is another level at which speaker's meaning can differ from what is said, depends on the context of conversation. In conversational implicature, meaning is conveyed not so much by what is said, but by the fact that it is said. The cooperative principle and the maxims take part when the conversational implicature arises.

Example of conversational implicature see below:

A: How is C getting along in his new job at the bank?

B: Oh, quite well, I think he likes his colleagues, and he hasn't been to prison yet.

What B implied, suggested, or meant is distinct from what B said. All B said was that C had not been to prison yet.

On research time the researcher just focus to conversational implicature, in here the researcher want to analyze conversational implicature in the movie .The movie which is choose by writer is facing the giants, this movie tell about experience of life an American football coach at high school named Grant Taylor. During the six years of coaching, this school has never won a season. Even in the last few games have always ended in defeat. This causes the school began to doubt his ability to train and wanted to replace him with someone else. Moreover, he experienced various problems in his life, ranging from cars often broke down, salaries are barely enough to make ends meet, he was sentenced to hard to have a child by a doctor, and of course, threatened his coaching career ended. Although he was buried his wife always in beside him for given motivation her name is brooke, In the midst of the confusion and fear of facing his problems, he came to the Lord. He handed everything to God. Slowly but surely, taken guidance from the Lord, the new team is gaining victory after victory, and ultimately won the championship by beating the Giants, the defending champion who won the championship for three consecutive years and has a number of players three times



more than the team eagles in his team he have the best students such as Joshua, Matt, David, Brock they have make proud of school.

This movie is a drama movie from the United States in 2006. Alex Kendrick is the director and also the main character. In this movie he as head coach at Shiloh his name is Grant Taylor. Supporting cast includes volunteers from Sherwood Baptist Church, and this film is the second film produced by Sherwood Pictures. Filming is done in Albany, Georgia. This movie tells the adventures of American football team at a high school of a religious viewpoint.

In every practice, Grant Taylor always given motivation to his students and always tell about the religion in order they understand about mean of life, in here he always given wise words to that can make motivation he was ambitious if he want achieve something that he want, not only that he also given advice to his students. The conversation in this movie got a lot of implicature such as general conversational implicature and particular implicature. Before know more far the researcher will be explain about conversational implicature have meaning and understood that more variation. Generally, understanding to thing that mean is very depend on context happened the conversation. So if conventional implicature have meaning that durable, while conversational implicature gave meaning that temporary it is mean just when happened a conversation.

According to Yule (1996: 40) states that implicature is an additional conveyed meaning. It is something that is more than just what the word means. Conversational implicature is related to the knowledge of what the speaker and the listener in understanding the utterances said that the speaker and the listener must also comply with all rules. According to (Yule, 1996: 40-44) there are two types of conversational implicature the first is called generalized conversational implicature and the second is particularized conversational implicature. On the contrary, generalized conversational implicatures are implicatures that are "NORMALLY carried by saying that " (Grice 1975: 56). As an example of generalized conversational implicature, Grice suggests the use of



an X, which carries the implicature that X “is only remotely related in a certain way to some person indicated by the context” (Grice 1975: 56). When someone says (a), he certainly means that is, conversationally implicates (b):

(a) John is meeting a woman this evening.

(b) The woman John is meeting this evening is not his mother, his sister or his wife.

The general picture of Grice's theory of meaning can be summed up in the following schema (adapted from Sadock 1978: 283):

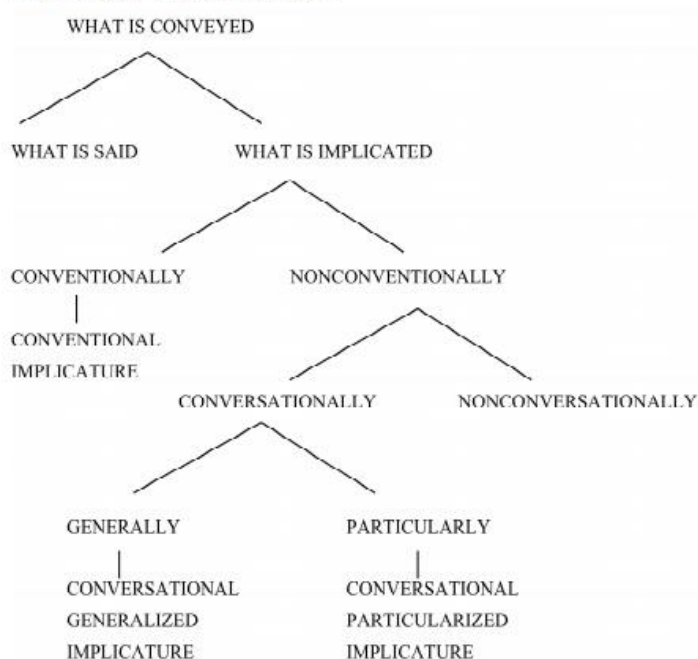


Figure 1: types of implicatures

On above draw explain that in theory Grice (1975: 45) distinguish became two kinds of implicature, namely conventionally or know is conversational implicature and nonconventionally (conversational) it is also distinguish be two types conversational implicature by Grice via (Levinson 1992 : 126) namely generalized and particularized implicature. He asserts that generalized conversational implicature is implicature that arise without any particular context or special scenario being necessary. In here will be explain about two type



of conversational implicature namely general conversational implicature and particularized implicatur.

1) *Generalized Conversational Implicature*

According to Yule (1996:41) Generalized conversational implicature is generated by saying something that is inferable without reference a feature of the context. It occurs where these of certain forms of words in an utterance would normally carry such asimplicature or type of implicature. Generalized conversational implicaturecommonly applies more important issue particularly to what according to logic conversation or the logical constant conversation. According to Levinson (1983, p.126) defines Generalized conversational implicatures occur without referenceto any particular features of the context. In other words, special background knowledge or inferences are not required in calculating the additional conveyed meaning. Grice (1989 : 37) states this type of implicature is characterized by the application of a certain form of words in an utterance (in the absence of special circumstances) would normally carry such implicature.

2) *Particularized Conversational Implicature*

According to Yule (1996:42) Particularized conversational implicature has a wide range of applications that illustrates the informative expression. This implicature always calculated the expressio with special knowledge of any particularly context, however most of the time, the conversation take place in very specific context in which locally recognized inferences is assumed. For example:

Carol : Are you coming to the party tonight?

Lara : I've got an exam tomorrow.

(Taken from Yule, 2006 :131)



In order to make Lara's response relevant, Carol has to draw on some assumed knowledge that Lara will be spending that evening with his parents, consequently he is not at party. Based on description above, the writer is capable sum up that the criterion of particularized conversational implicature is conversational implicature that its meaning is out part of the utterance, so that hearer should need knowledge more to interpret what speaker mean. In other word, particularized conversational implicature is the inferences of hearer which only can be work out or interpreted while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance.

Conversational implicature can happened in daily life. Movie is one of life reflections. The researcher can find the conversational implicature strategies that people use by analyzing the movie. Movie is a sequence of picture projected on a screen from a developed and prepared movie especially with an accompanying sound track (Webster's Dictionary, 2004: 654).

On this study reported analysis conversational implicature in Facing The Giants the movie because on this movie have the things of educate and given motivation such as on character a coach of football in senior high school in this movie he always is happened by many mater in his life such as he almost dismissed from school where he work and not only that he did not given baby because the doctor diagnose that he barrent on this problem make his household be worn. Although he ever frustration because his life but he always remember his god from here he get miracle and he began to rise because he know that the main purpose in life is not the target or results could be achieve, but how to do anything with as well as possible and not only that the researcher chooses this movie because the researcher finds some problems about implicit utterances that are much used by the characters.

In communication, there is cooperative principle which provides rules for conversation. It controls the participants in doing conversation, so their conversation works in cooperative and polite ways. This conversation mechanism



is explained in four maxims, namely : quantity maxim, quality maxim, relevance maxim, and manner maxim these maxims deal with their certain part of the rules in this cooperative principle. In conclusion, by following the cooperative principle the conversation can work reasonably. According to Grice in (Leech 1993:119) revealed that in cooperative principle, a speaker must comply with the four maxims.

1.7.2. Cooperative principle.

Before know about cooperative principle in here have to know assumption of pragmatic, such as if someone talk to other people must be want to express something and the next other people ask can catch what is speaker say. With the two goals, so someone will talk be clearly, uncomplicated, brief. It is just in pragmatic there are aberrations, there is certain purposes, but it should be responsible for the aberration, so other people able to know the meaning. They have to cooperation.

According to Levinson (1983 21-24) Pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context and that are basic to an account of language understanding. Pragmatics is the science that studies the language of goals and impact of language associated with the context, or the use of language that is adapted to the subject, objectives, participants, venues and facilities it is can related by sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics itself is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and the speakers. This science is a contextual study of the variation of the public use of language in a natural communication. According to Holmes (2001 : 1) Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

The use of language in pragmatic also very consider factor of interlocutor, namely the people that involved in the process



of communicating and interacting. Therefore, code that use is different. In sociolinguistic, aspect of interlocutor developed further by a factor of social dialects such as socioeconomic, level of education, age, gender, and social relationship and so on.

According to Thomas (1995 : 2) The term speaker meaning tends to be favored by writers who take a broadly social view of the discipline; it puts the focus of attention firmly on the producer of the message, but at the same time obscures the fact that the process of interpreting what we hear involves moving between several levels of meaning. The final definition (utterance interpretation), which is favored by those who take a broadly cognitive approach, avoids this fault, but at the cost of focusing too much on the receiver of the message, which in practice means largely ignoring the social constraints on utterance production.

In the conversation, contributed what is needed, at the time of the conversation with the goal of holding a conversation. According to Grice (1975:45) he describe about cooperative principle, make your conversational contribution such as is required at the stage at which it occurs by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. Grice in (Leech 1993 : 119) express that in the cooperative principle, the speaker have to obey four maxims. Maxim is principle that have to obey by speaker in interaction either textual and interpersonal in effort make process communication be well. Four maxim of conversation :

- 1) Maxim quality (maxim of quality) we say what we believe to be true and what we have evidence (Yule 1996:15).
- 2) Maxim of quantity we should also make our contribution as informative as is required for the particular purpose and not make it more informative than is on this occasion required (Yule 1996:15).
- 3) Maxim relevant (maxim of relevance) say we should make our contribution relevant to the interaction, or we should indicated in



what way it is not- for example, by indicating a change of topic using a device such as ‘by the way’, or a marker such as ‘anyway’ or ‘well’ to indicate we are aware the discussion has drifted to some irrelevant material and we want to get back to the subject at hand (Yule 1996:15).

- 4) Maxim of manner says we should be clear in what we say. That is we should avoid ambiguity or obscurity and be brief and orderly in our contribution to the interaction.

Thus we expect a person’s contribution to an interaction to be genuine, neither more nor less than is required. As well as clear and appropriate to the interaction. Grice argues that we assume a speaker is following these maxims and combine this with our knowledge of the world to work out what they mean by what they say. For example, a neighbor might say ‘there’s a cat stuck under the gate at number 67. Following the conversational maxims. I assume the neighbor is telling the truth, is being relevant and has said no more because she wants to be brief and clear. So I interpret what she says as ‘Can you help me free the cat stuck under the gate at number 67? (Cook :1989).

1.7.3 Speech Acts

Utterances produced in the process of communication consist of some certain different functions. They cannot only be seen structurally, but other possible functional uses of language are also involved. People, however, may express their thought using similar literal utterances containing different functions in order to inform one another such as warning, apology, bet, and promises. Therefore, Mey (1994 :110) states that each utterance includes some particular functional uses of language. Speech act is a way of expressing human’s thought through words. Speech acts are words that do things. When an



utterance is produced it is not merely a combination of words. It has deeper intention. By the implicatur analysis in those utterances the writer found some implicit manings that are delivered indirectly by the speaker has some functions in producing the utterances. There are numerous speech acts in people's utterances and Searle (1975) classifies them into five groupsAs follow :

1) Representative

Representative is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not, for example state, conclude, represent, deduce, etc. By using this utterance, his or her expresses belief that the proportion al content is true

2) Directives

In this type of speech acts, the speaker wants to ask someone else to do something. Acts ofcommanding, ordering, requesting, inviting, are all the examples of how the speaker expressing his or her wants.

3) Commissives

When the speaker uses commisive speech acts, it means that he or she will commit some future action. Basically, it expresses what the speaker intends. The examples are promises, offers, threats, and refusals.

4) Expressives

Expressive is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker feels. The form of expressive can bestatements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. In this case, the speaker makes the words fit with the situation which his or her feeling also includes in it. Acts of thanking, apologizing, congratulating are all the examples of what the speaker feels.

5) Declarative

Declaration is a kind of speech acts that change the situation via the speaker's utterance. In order to perform a declaration correctly, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context. For example, appoint, nominate, sentence, pronounce, fire, and resign.



In communication the process of conveying message in communication can be in form verbal and implied. When speaker conveys the message (whether verbally or implicitly) of course there is purpose behind uttering something. The Searlespeech actsclassification is helpful to determine the purpose of the utterance that being uttered by speaker toward hearer in communication. The type of utterances function can be determined by identifying the context or situation of communication.

1.7.2 Context

In understanding an utterance uttered by two persons or more when they are making conversation, in which contain an implied meaning or known as implicature. It means that we have to look at the context or pragmatic meaning rather than literal meaning of the sentences uttered. Therefore, understanding context can be a helpful way to know the speaker and hearer's intention. According to Grundy (2000 : 72) states that in the case of implicature, context helps us to determine what is conveyed implicitly but not explicitly stated by the speaker.

1.8 Research method

Research method is a collection of methods or specific ways that can be accepted by common sense to find or look for something. Therefore the writer have to know some of aspect such as object of study and source of study.

1.8.1 Object of study

The object of the research is the types of Conversational Implicature: generalized and particularized implicature by Grice via (Levinson 1992 : 126) that used in Facing the Giants movie.

1.8.2 Source of the data

In this research, collecting the data in the forms of primary source data and secondary source data.



1.8.2.1 Primary Data Source

Primary source data is the data that researcher takes directly in the field of the problem the researcher concerns. In this case, the researcher takes the data from utterances of dialogue in Facing the Giants the movie.

1.8.2.2 Secondary Data Source

Secondary data is the source of the data acquired in which support the researcher' s idea regarding to the research problems. The secondary data can be taken from the writing study in the form of books, journal, and the other sources that may give the additional data that support the research.

1.9 Research design

The method of the research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive Qualitative methods offer the opportunity for participants to describe the subject of study in their own words and to do so largely on their own conditions. They may express views, give words to their experiences and describe events and situations. Likewise, with the use of various observation methods, extended descriptions of cultural behavior, knowledge and artefacts can be obtained. The information gained is not limited to preconceived questions and categories, and as a consequence can provide rich and detailed data that leads to focus descriptions of a given phenomenon in the social world (Cresswell, 2006).

In this study, the descriptive qualitative research method was used. The method showed the conversational implicatures in facing the giants movie based on Grice's theory of implication. The object of this study was written script of facing the giants movie written by Alex Kendrick and directed Alex Kendrick, date of release is 2006.

The technique of collecting data used the documentation technique. The utterances which contain the conversational implicature in scene one and scene two of act one in written script of facing the giants movie were as the data. This study was conducted through several steps of collecting the data; download the



movie script, selecting the utterances which contained the conversational implicature, classifying the data into types of conversational implicature, namely general implicature and particularly implicature.

1.10 Research system

Here, the writer use Lodico theory (2010: 160-165) which one he opinion that qualitative research uses an emergent design that may change throughout the study. Therefore, it is not possible or appropriate to specify a set sequence of steps in designing a qualitative study. The writer would discuss issues that are common to all qualitative as Lodico theory.

1.10.1. Steps of the Research

The data analysis in qualitative research are inductive processes, as Lodico (2010:195) says that like quantitative research, qualitative research use certain steps that the researcher has to conduct. According Lodico (2010:180) there are several analyzing of qualitative data, such as:

Step 1: Prepare and organize the data.

The first task for data analysis is to make sure that data are in a form that can be easily analyzed. Depending on the time and resources available, researchers may aim for different levels of depth in preparing the data. This type of transcription actually involves data analysis as well as preparation, and it is not suitable for complex research questions or beginning qualitative researchers. By analyzing the data at the same time that one is preparing and organizing it, the researcher's biases are more likely to influence the study's findings.

Step 2: Review and explore the data.

Qualitative researcher might look with dread at the enormous pile of data waiting for analysis. However, the researcher can do is jump in and begin to explore by reading and looking through the various types of data collected. The initial review does not involve a careful reading for detail. Instead, one reads and examines data to get an overall sense of what is in them and whether enough data have been collected.



Step 3: Code data into categories.

Coding is the process of identifying different segments of the data that describerelated phenomena and labeling these parts using broad category names. It is an inductive process of data analysis that involves examining many small pieces of information and abstracting a connection between them.

Step 4: Construct thick descriptions of people, places, and activities.

Once the data have been coded, the researcher writes detailed descriptions of the people, places, and events in the study. The goal is to provide rich, in-depth descriptions, often referred to as thick descriptions, of the experiences, perspectives, and physical settings represented in the data.

Step 5: Build themes and test hypotheses.

Coding and description comprise the first two levels of qualitative data analysis. Deeper analysis in which explanation of the events and issues represented in the data occurs as the researcher continues the process of abstraction by identifying major and minor themes in the coded data. Themes are typically “big ideas” that combine several codes in a way that allows the researcher to examine the foreshadowed questions guiding the research. In other words, themes provide the organizing ideas that the researchers will use to explain what they have learned from the study. This is the coding of data analysis types of conversational implicature and what is the dominant of conversational implicaturein Facing the Giants the movie.

Step 6 : Report and interpret data.

The final step in qualitative data analysis is the actual writing of the research report, including the researcher’s interpretations of what the data mean.

1.10.2. Instrument of Collecting Data



The instrument of this research is researcher herself. The researcher as the source for collecting data. Here, as the instrument of collecting data, researcher more comprehends the data for giving more information clearly, and accurately. Ary et. al (2010:421) stated that the primary instrument used for data collection in qualitative research is the researcher him or herself, often collecting data through direct observation or interview thus, the instrument of this research is the writer herself.

1.10.3. Technique of Collecting Data

The data were of this study were the utterances in dialogue of Facing the Giants the movie which are indicated types of conversational implicature and functions of conversational implicature. The writer got Facing the Giants the movie from www.moviescounter.com. Then, watch the movie in several times and make the transcription of the movie. The researcher analyzed the data by using Conversational Analysis with considering the setting, situation, and non-linguistic clues such as physical movement which is aim to support the analysis. After that, the researcher classifies the types of conversational implicature, generalized and particularized. Then, the researcher interpret the intend meaning of those implicature. By the implicatur analysis in those utterances the writer found some implicit manings that are delivered indirectly by the speaker has some functions in producing the utterances. There are numerous speech acts in people's utterances and Searle (1975) classifies them into five groups as Representative, Directive, Expressive, Comissive, Declarative.

1.10.4. Technique of Analysis Data

Data collection and analysis in this study are inductive process according to Lodico, et. al (2005:302), qualitative research is inductive process. The data are collected and gradually combined or related to from broader, more general descriptions and conclusions. In this study the writer would be used technique of analysis Data from Miles and Huberman theory (1994) reveal three current flows of data analysis, namely data reduction, data



display, and conclusion drawing. Therefore the researcher will followed those ways. Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that exists in the real transcriptions. Data display is organized information including the final conclusion drawing is meant to state a temporal result of the study.

1.10.4.1. Data reduction

In this step, the writer choose some relevant utterances in the dialogue of “Facing the giants”. The writer only focused on the utterance which types of conversational implicature.

1.10.4.2. Data Display

The writer then classified these utterances based on the type conversational implicature and the function of implicature. In data display, some devices such as table and particular codes (alphabetical letters) were used. Te data will be classified based on the type of conversational implicature.

Table 1.10.4.2. Conversational Implicature Classification Based on Types of Conversational Implicature and Function of Implicature.

No	Utterance / Actor/Duration	Implicature	Type of Implicature		Flout	Functions
			GCI	PCI		

Note :

GCI : General ConversationalImplicature

PCI : ParticularConversationalImplicature

1.10.3 Conclusion Drawing

Finally, the writer drew a conclusion in relation to process of forming implicature, the types of conversational implicatureand the function of implicature.



1.11 Research Timeline

Research timeline is a way of displaying a list of events in chronological order, sometimes described as a project artifact. Timelines can use any time scale, depending on the subject and data. Most timelines use a linear scale, where a unit of distance is equal to a set amount of time. This study will be planning in timeline as follows:

Activity	Dec	Jan	Feb	Marc	Apr	May
Prepare an analyze data						
Review and explore data						
Code data into categories.						
Construct thick descriptions of people, places, and activities.						
Build themes and test hypotheses						
Report and interpret data.						



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ary, Donald.et. al. 2010.*Introduction to Research in Education*.United States: Wardsworth
- Creswell, J. W. 1998. Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five
- Grice, H. P. (2004). *Logic and Conversation*. London: University College London for Pragmatic Theory Online Course
- Laharomi, Zara Hassani. 2013. *Conversational Implicatures in English Plays and Their Persian Translations A Norm – Governed Study*, International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature Volume, 2. No(5) September 2013
- Lyons, John. 1991. *Linguistics Semantics an Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lodico, Marguerite. G, et. al. 2010.*Method in Educational Reseach From theory toPractice (2nd Edition)*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Mey, Jacob L. 1983. An Introduction of Pragmatics. United State of America: Blackwell.
- Miles, Mattew B. &Huberman, A.M. (1994).Qualitative Data Analysis (2nd Edition). USA: Sage Publication Inc.
- Traditions. London: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Sadock, Jerrold M. 1978 On testing for conversational implicature. In: Peter Cole (ed.), Syntax and Semantic 9: Pragmatics, 281-297. New York: Academic Press.
- Searle, John R. 1986. Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech A cts. Cambride: Cambridg Univercity Press.



Searle, John R.. 1976. A classification of illocutionary acts. *Language in Society*, 5(1):pp. 1–23.

Somma, Supparawin and Padgate. 2013. *A Conversational Implicatures Analysis in J.K Rowling's Haarry Potter and The Azkaban*, RMUJ (Humanities and Social Science) Volume, 7. No(3) September- December 2013

Thomas. Jenny. 1995. *Meaning in Interaction: an Introduction to Pragmatics*. London/New

York: Longman.

Wang, Haiyan 2011 *Conversational Implicature In English Listening Comprehension*. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 1162-1167, September 2011

Yule, G. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

